

## ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer City of London, Capt. Petrie, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and Southampton on the 3d of November, arrived here yesterday.

The Jura arrived off London early on the morning of the 2d of November.

No news of the Saxon's arrival at Southampton, when the City of London left Liverpool.

## Great Britain.

A Board of Trade inquiry had been ordered respecting the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ontario.

Mr. W. S. Lind had received a letter from the Foreign Office with respect to the case of the boy Hooper, informing him that Earl Russell "has instructed her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Washington to make inquiries respecting John Hooper, and to take such steps as properly could be done in his behalf."

The Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of England) was safely delivered of a daughter at Dartmouth on the last instant.

The London Times editorially notices the inhospitable reception given on several recent occasions to royal persons who have visited England, and contrasts it with the hospitality shown by the Swedish Royal Family to the Prince of Wales. It says: "The noble successes, the splendid parks, the vast collections of art that are beautiful in art, costly in material, which the foreign possessors were meant to be, and the State to exert, a wide-spread, becoming hospitality to those who come with a claim to be considered the guests of England." The Times notices the present inability of the head of the State to discharge in person this position of the duties of hospitality, and hints that some definite understanding should be come to on this subject without unduly impeding on the retirement or hurting the feelings of any one.

## The Franco-German Treaty.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that according to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, twenty-nine millions of thalers of the Danish national debt will be borne by the Duchies. The Flensburg fine arts collection will be at the disposal of the Danish Government.

## Rumors of a European Congress.

The London Morning Post says: "According to accounts from the French papers, the idea of a European Congress has been again raised. The principal object is to be the question of Rome and Italy. France, Russia and Prussia are said as having agreed upon the subject. The Emperor Napoleon calculates on the adhesion of Italy and King Leopold of Belgium. It is reported he has nearly overcome the objections of England and Austria. Should all this be accomplished, a general disarmament will, it is said, be the result of the Congress, and thus secure the peace of Europe."

## Greece.

The National Assembly had finished its discussion and adopted the draft of the constitution. It was considered probable that the members of the minority would not sign the constitution.

## The Hurricane at Calcutta.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, which states that 150 ships were wrecked—12,000 persons drowned—and the damage was estimated at \$300 million francs.

A great storm, which inundated and the river bordering on the Hooghly were under water. The tornado was one of the most destructive that has occurred in modern times, and the arrival of the mail was looked for with much interest.

It was thought the accounts received at Paris were exaggerated, as the Liverpool telegrams only reported total wrecks.

## Brazil.

The Brazil mails reached Lisbon on the 1st with the following news: Rio, Oct. 2d.—*Officer*, 7,000 reis; good firsts, 3,000 reis; since last mail, 126,291 bags, stock, 6,000 bags. Exchange on London, 20.26.26.

Rio, Oct. 13.—Exchange, 22.27.71. Sugar, 3,000 reis.

Pernambuco, Oct. 16.—Exchange, 24.2.27. Sugar, 4,400; Browns, 20.26.26. Cotton, 22.26.26.

**DUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.**

## FROM LONDON.

**News, True or False, from America about the State Elections—How Received in England—The Times and Reuter Hopes and Fears Relative to the Presidency—The Opinions of European Patriots—Karl Blind—Return of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Denmark—The Princess Mary and Viscount Bute—Scandal about the Queen—Escape of a New Rebel Steamer—Miller's Trial—The Davenports and their Biyans—Items.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1864.

By the time this reaches you, you will have got through with your great Presidential agency, and I fervently hope, without renewing Jotham's first parable, "When the trees went forth to choose a king over them, and finally selected the despicable and unfruitful Bramble, which bade them put their trust in his shadow and menace with fire the stately cedar of Lebanon." Whatever your national decision, there is now some chance of my letter seeing the light and finding readers. I write under that inspiration instead of the apprehension of the waste-paper basket, as during the past two weeks.

First, then, to speak of what should most interest you—how we take the latest news, true or false, from your side of the Atlantic. The American element here is slightly scared at the asserted result of the Pennsylvania election; their well-wishers, native or foreign, shake their heads and look doubtful, ominous, prone to concede the success of the coward of the gunboat, almost as a foregone conclusion, from the assumed ugly premises. The readers of THE TRIBUNE may like to know how the news goes here. The Asia, which left Boston on the 12th and Halifax on the 14th, was thirteen days in crossing. On Tuesday, however, the 26th, the second edition of THE TIMES gave us telegrams from its own correspondent and also Reuter, both putting in the election intelligence as of late, the former declaring that parties were so evenly balanced that further news must be obtained to predicate the result, while Reuter informed us that Ohio and Indiana had voted the Republican ticket by large majorities, and that the Soldiers' vote must first be known to decide the question in Pennsylvania—conceding, at the same time, that the State had gone by a slight majority anti-Democratic. On the 27th we got three days later news by the Peruvian, from Canada—a complete shower-bath of a Cockeye telegram to the effect that the elections in Pennsylvania had resulted in so large a Democratic majority on the home vote that the vote of the soldiers could not overcome it; also rumors from the Richmond journals of the capture of Atlanta with "four corps" of Sherman's army (O). You may imagine the result here. The news, eagerly clutched at by the Rebels and their sympathizers was duly blazoned in such sheets as THE TELEGRAPH, Herald and Standard, while loyal physiognomies lengthened and their owners trembled for November. There remains, however, a species of hope, warranted by the look of things, namely: that the news may be false, and got up simply for stock-jobbing purposes. It is remarked that THE TIMES published a telegraph, received by the same steamer from its "own correspondent," of exactly the same date as Reuter's, wherein it not one word about the alleged Democratic victory in the Keystone State; furthermore, that THE INDEPENDENT, the Rebel organ in this city, surrenders Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania as having gone for the Union. Now THE TIMES and INDEPENDENT are more likely to be well posted up on the subject than Reuter's agent in Canada. Furthermore, the Confederate Cotton Loan, that infallible barometer of Rebel hopes, has not risen beyond a miserable one per cent—from 64 to 65—in consequence of the news. Still, mainly discredited as it is by the more hopeful of us, there is no question that it has done us injury. We are, of course, anxious expectant of the arrival of the China, due to-day, and I for one shall be ready to turn up my hat and hurray for the good cause if the Peruvian's news be disproved.

Our English friends are very anxious about the result.

The best, indeed of them, is with the Union will be a terrible blow to liberty all the world over. It is the same on the Continent. That notable German patriot and Democrat in the clean sense of the term, Karl

Blind, writes to a friend of mine, this very week, that all the champions of liberty in Europe, Garibaldi, Masséna, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and others, akin to them in spirit, are ardently desirous that Abraham Lincoln shall be relected. They have written to him to that effect. Not one of them believes in McClellan, in his honor, honesty or patriotism. Karl Blind tells me that he has also sent an address to the German residents in the United States, advising them to vote for Lincoln, as a sure and certain mode of aiding freedom in Europe. His letter concludes as follows:

"Assuring you that barring the interest I take in the republication of our own country, there is no question which goes deeper to my heart than the American question, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

KARL BLIND."

Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and all the "A" leaders of European democracy, men who are inherently impelled toward delivering the people from the hereditary bondage of the first-born of Egypt, and conducting them to the promised land, know well that most every one here should the American people pronounce for ineffable infamy and McClellan.

Mr. W. S. Lind had received a letter from the Foreign Office with respect to the case of the boy Hooper, informing him that Earl Russell "has instructed her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Washington to make inquiries respecting John Hooper, and to take such steps as properly could be done in his behalf."

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In a recent letter, to a "Southern Fair" got up in Liverpool by Rebels and their sympathizers, avowedly "for the benefit of Confederate prisoners in Northern hands." It was a hole-and-corner business, engineered by blockade-runners, secession agents and persons of that kidney, really for political purposes.

They met between five and six thousand pounds. The thing ended miserably, in spite of the attempts of the more unscrupulous portion of the Tory press to puff it into notoriety. Enough, however, has been done to disgust all decent-thinking Englishmen, who talk of an opposition Union demonstration, the establishment of a bazaar in London, the proceeds to be devoted to the noble United States Sanitary Commission. The Rev. Newman Hall is very warm in the matter, and has offered to preach or lecture in behalf of the good cause.

As regards it, I am reminded that the Commission seems to have found more friends here among Englishmen than resident Americans. Dr. Hall, Dr. Massie, Dr. Lancaster, coroner of London, Dr. Forbes Winslow, and many other celebrities, have expressed a warm interest in the doings of the Society, and satisfaction at the opening of its rooms. The agent, Mr. E. C. Fisher, has distributed an enormous amount of documents among the leading statesmen, public libraries, hospitals, medical societies, clubs, and institutes, of the three kingdoms, and there are strong indications of the seed, so well sown, producing a goodly harvest of voluntary contributions.

A parting item. Willie Collins gets £3,000 for "Armadale" in THE CORNELL, enclosed of copyright. He wrote himself into a fever over "No Name," or "The Woman in White," I forget which. Tennyson has made £14,000 already, by Enoch Arden, and deserved every penny of it.

## FROM PARIS.

## Napoleon and Alexander at Nice—The Franco-Italian Convention—Literary and Artistic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIIS, Oct. 28, 1864.

Napoleon, whose departure from Paris was a little adjourned from its first announced date, is at Nice to-day with Czar Alexander. Whether the interview will pass in interchange of mere courtesies, or in negotiating an "offensive and defensive alliance" between the Eastern and Western Empires, is a question, as phantom as a millstone, with which visionaries are ingeniously busy. The mere fact of the meeting—the fact of the Czar coming into the Emperor's dominions as a peaceful traveler—is certainly of peaceful omen; but the augurs who solemnly bore us with their confident interpretations of it should smile to read each other's editorials. It is not the first time that a Russian Czar Alexander and a French Emperor Napoleon have met on the most friendly terms. For the rest, the present French Emperor has been these twelve years in the most friendly personal relations with his brother and sister monarchs—he has personal interviews in that time with those of England, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Portugal, and (by marital proxy) of Spain. This laying together of crowned heads does not always keep its promises of sanguine hope. Still, such meetings as this of Nice—which old Nestor Leopold of Belgium may attend—has its meaning as a sign. It indicates, as much else does, Napoleon's desire and earnest effort to keep the peace of Europe—to keep down revolution and to tide over this Italian crisis.

Although the volume of talk and writing on the Franco-Italian Convention has daily accumulated since my letter of Sept. 2d, and is still rolling on, I do not see after wearisome listening and reading, that my then appreciation of that bargain need be greatly qualified. "On the whole, the meaning of the Convention of 15th September is that while the Emperor and Victor Emmanuel have compromised, the Emperor in face of facts has yielded more to the King of Italy than the King of Italy has yielded to the Emperor of France. Per contra, doubtless the King, and perhaps other parties, have taken engagements to suppress and keep suppressed the party of action in the Peninsula—and so in Europe at large. Say one sacrifices the Pope's temporality in respect to the sacrifice of Garibaldi by the other." The practical anxiety, however, is about the capacity of this bargain to hold, a bargain not even the biter end of which is yet closed, of which the other loose end must be left open for two years. Neither Pope nor Garibaldi show inclination to be held by it, and time, which it does not pretend to take by the forelock, will hold it against some swing of his revolutionary career. The practical anxiety, however, is about the capacity of this bargain to hold, a bargain not even the biter end of which is yet closed, of which the other loose end must be left open for two years. Neither Pope nor Garibaldi show inclination to be held by it, and time, which it does not pretend to take by the forelock, will hold it against some swing of his revolutionary career.

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President Barron was to be without foundress imminent. Both rumors seem to be without foundation.

## PANAMA.